

LEGAL NOTICE

PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP NOTICES

Consult the County Clerk or the Respective Signers for Further Information

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Jacob Fuhrman, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers, to the undersigned at his residence in Providence, Cache county, Utah, on or before the 22nd day of January, 1915.

GODFREY FUHRMAN, Administrator.
NEBEKER, THATCHER, & BOWEN, Attorneys.

Date of first publication, September 19, 1914.
—Adv. o27

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Emmanuel Petersen, deceased. Creditors will present claims with vouchers to the undersigned at her residence or at the office of A. A. Law, Logan City, Utah, on or before the 1st day of February A. D., 1914.

Date of first publication September, 24, A. D., 1914.

CLARA PETERSEN, administratrix of Estate of Emmanuel Petersen, deceased.

A. A. LAW, Attorney for Estate.
—Adv. o31

SUMMONS

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Utah in and for the County of Cache. Utah Power & Light Company, Plaintiff, versus S. Miller, Defendant, summons.—The State of Utah to the said Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, if served within the county in which this action is brought otherwise within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court. This action is brought to recover the sum of \$346.60 alleged to be due for certain copper wire belonging to the plaintiff and converted by defendant to his own use.

J. C. WALTERS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Postoffice address, Logan, Utah.
—Adv. o8

SUMMONS

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Utah, in and for the County of Cache. Myrtle Pulley, Plaintiff, versus Henry Pulley, Defendant, summons.—The State of Utah to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you if served within the county in which this action is brought, otherwise within thirty days after service and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

This action is brought to recover a judgment dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you and the said plaintiff, and for the custody of the three minor children, the issue of said marriage.

Date of first publication, September 12, 1914.

J. A. SNEDDON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Post office address, Logan City, Utah.
—Adv. o22

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

State Engineer's Office,
Salt Lake City, Utah,
Sept. 11, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Edward J. Gibbons and C. P. Richins, whose post office address is Logan, Utah, have made application in accordance with the requirements of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909 and 1911, to appropriate twenty (20) cubic feet of water per second from Blacksmith Fork River, Cache County, Utah. Said water will be diverted at a point which bears south 75 degrees 53 minutes east 11,570 feet from the northeast corner of section 19, township 11 north, range

1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian, and conveyed by means of a ditch and pipe line for a distance of 14,350 feet and there used from October 15 of each year, to May 15, inclusive, of the year following, to develop power for the purpose of electric lighting and propelling machinery in College Precinct, Cache County, Utah. After having been so diverted and used, the water will be returned to the natural channel of Spring Creek, at a point which bears north 29 degrees, 54 minutes east 3,706 feet distant from the northeast corner of section 19, township 11 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian. This application is designated in the State Engineer's Office as No. 5706.

All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, must be made by affidavit in duplicate, accompanied by a fee of \$2.50 and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice.

W. D. BEERS, State Engineer.
Date of first publication, September 16, 1914, date of completion of publication, October 16, 1914.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

State Engineer's Office
Salt Lake City, Utah,
Sept. 10, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. Mary Roberts Roskelley, whose post office address is Smithfield, Utah, has made application in accordance with the requirements of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, as amended by the Session Laws of Utah, 1909 and 1911, to appropriate three hundred sixty-five ten thousandths (.0365) of a cubic foot of water per second from an unnamed spring in Cache County, Utah. Said spring is situated at a point which lies 1,225.5 feet north and 1,557.1 feet east of the southwest corner of section 26, township 13 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian and conveyed by means of an iron pipe line for a distance of 2,086 feet and there used from May 1 to August 30, inclusive of each year, to irrigate 2 acres of land embraced in the northwest quarter of section 35, township 13 north, range 1 east, Salt Lake base and meridian. As much of said water as may be necessary will be used from January 1 to December 31, inclusive, of each year, for domestic purposes. This application is designated in the State Engineer's office as No. 5786.

All protests against the granting of said application, stating the reasons therefor, must be made by affidavit in duplicate accompanied by a fee of \$2.50 and filed in this office within thirty (30) days after the completion of the publication of this notice.

W. D. BEERS, State Engineer.
Date of first publication, September 16, 1914, date of completion of publication, October 16, 1914.

When your food does not digest well and you feel "blue," tired and discouraged, you should use a little HERBINE at bedtime. It opens the bowels, purifies the system and restores a fine feeling of health and energy. Price 50c. Sold by Riter Bros. Drug Co.—Adv.

EUROPEAN WAR CUTS DOWN IMMIGRATION

New York, Sept. 30.—The European war has cut down immigration into the United States to the lowest point in many years. During this month only 22,000 aliens entered the port of New York, his compares with 108,594 this month a year ago. More American refugees arrived during the month than immigrants—about 35,000. Including inspectors, guards, medical officers and clerks, government employees at Ellis Island number nearly 500 persons who are now comparatively idle.

KEEP YOUR LIVER ACTIVE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS

It does beat all how quickly Foley Cathartic Tablets liven your liver and overcome constipation. Ney Oldham, Wimberley, Texas, says: "Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best laxative I ever used. They take the place of calomel." Wholesome, stirring and cleansing. No griping. A comfort to stout persons.—Coop Drug Co.—Adv.

Canning Fruits Without Sugar

By J. C. Hogenson, State Leader in Club Work

At this time when sugar is so high many people have asked me if it is possible to put up fruit without the use of sugar.

Fruit may be put up just as well without sugar as with sugar. If the fruit is properly sterilized, the sugar or syrup will not add anything to the keeping qualities. All fruits, vegetables, juices, meats, and foodstuffs must be completely sterilized and kept in air tight containers. Insist upon sanitation. The decay and spoiling of fruit and foodstuffs is due to bacteria, spores, ferment germs, etc. Sterilize and cleanse all containers, vegetables, and fruit before proceeding with the work.

When fruit is put up without sugar it should be boiled about one-fifth

longer than when put up with sugar or a prepared syrup.

Peaches may be put up without sugar as follows: Scald and remove skins and pits, place in sterilized jars. After filling jar with peaches, fill with boiling water, put on rubber lid, and if using a mason jar, screw lid on sufficiently tight to be able to lift the jar by the lid. If using a sealfast jar do not pull down clamp. Economy jars should be completely sealed. Have a common wash boiler on the stove containing about four inches of water and a false bottom (the false bottom may be either a piece of board or a piece of half inch mesh wire netting to fit the bottom of the boiler). Place the filled and partly sealed jars on this false

bottom, put cloth and lid on boiler and allow fruit to boil in the boiler for 35 or 40 minutes. Other fruits may be put up in the same way by lengthening the time ordinarily cooked.

As soon as the jars are removed from the boiler they should be immediately sealed.

The only objection to putting up fruit without sugar is that in some of the more tender fruits some of the flavor and color are lost. With many of the fruits, however, the natural flavor of the fruit is preserved better than where sugar is used.

When fruit put up in this way is used on the table, it may be seasoned with sugar to suit the taste of the individual.

A Reasonless War

Christendom has been rudely awakened from its dream of world peace by the diabolical conflict which has just begun. Just a century has passed since Europe was devastated by the scourge of the Napoleonic wars, and those who believe in the witchery of numbers will argue that it was "time for another great war," but in spite of all sophistry the fact remains that this conflict was wholly unnecessary and inexcusable. It was unthinkable that these various nations, who were bound together in such a close community of interest, should have flown at one another's throats in this way, without real provocation—both history has to deal with events and not with a priori assumptions, and—reason or no reason—the general war so long predicted and feared is here.

And these are Christian nations! And the partisans on each side are praying to God to prosper their cause and are relying on this divine help to give them the victory!

The historians of the future, when they come to write the history of this greatest of wars, will be at a loss to assign a cause for it. It just happened. But of course there are various elements which can be pointed out as helping to bring it on. First, the huge armaments which these nations have been building up, to the impoverishment of their people were a constant provocative of war. Give loaded revolvers to a lot of hostile men and there will be bloodshed; common sense tells us this. The only logical outcome of the militarist policy is war; the nation that carries a big stick is going to try using it sooner or later; the very possession of a weapon turns men into braggarts and bullies.

And how futile has been all this arming after all. As fast as one nation increased military footing her rivals increased theirs accordingly, and so the relative situation remained unchanged. There had to be an end of this policy, for there is a limit beyond which people will not be taxed and ground down for the benefit of the war-mongers. The world's expenditures for armament purposes have more than doubled in the last ten years and it was only a question of time when war would be precipitated.

Who shall say who started the war; on whom is the blame for this awful consuming conflagration to be placed? We must not judge too hastily. If you have ever seen two boys quarreling and have tried to find out which started the fuss you will agree that it is no easy matter to arrive at the true origin of such a many sided contest as this is.

As in nearly all cases, there were a number of contributing conditions, none of which would have been sufficient to produce the catastrophe. Many see in this war a life and death struggle for supremacy between Teutonism and Slavism. It is true that the Germans and Austrians have beheld with jealous fear the development of Russia and the other Slav countries. They have cherished an ambition to see the Pan-German sway extended not only down through eastern Europe to the Bosphorus but also on through western Asia to the Persian gulf.

The Balkan allies in their war against Turkey put a severe check on this Pan-German ambition. Then Austria interfered and prevented her neighbor Serbia from reaping the fruits of her success. Serbia had won her long coveted outlet to the Adriatic sea, but Austria shut her out of it. The assassination of the Austrian grand duke by Serbian zealots was the pretext which induced Austria to appeal to arms—but no one will contend that the sacrifice of any individual would be a sufficient justification for plunging the world into war. Three of our presidents have

been assassinated—and they were better men than any grand duke ever was—but the world did not have to go to war on that account.

Austria would not have started the war if she had not had the assurance that Germany would back her up, and Serbia would not have been so truculent if she had not known that Russia, as the great sponsor of the Slav countries and peoples, would stand by her. Russia felt safe in going into it, knowing France and England would be her allies. On the other hand Germany and Austria thought they could rely on their triple alliance ally Italy to aid them, else probably they would not have taken such an aggressive course. Probably also Germany never believed that England would take any part in the war; she thought that John Bull was bluffing. Then too, the Germans believed that the Belgians would be on their side, or at least remain neutral, thus permitting a great German army to be hurried through Belgium, into France and on to Paris, somewhat as in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

In other words if all the belligerents could have foreseen the results that have already accrued, they probably would not have taken the course they did. A little use of President Wilson's policy of watchful waiting would have made the war unnecessary. The pretext for the war was altogether too rival to stand the test of calm examination, and there was undue haste and a wanton disregard of consequences all along the line. When a man deliberately lights a match in a powder magazine we must conclude that he is either a fool or a criminal, and the results to the world are about the same in either case.

There has been a tendency to blame Germany for the war, but we must remember that her side is yet to be heard; practically all the news is censored and it is neither just nor necessary to condemn anyone in advance. If Germany wins, then she will not have to explain anything, for might makes right in war. If she loses, then she will have a very dear reckoning to pay, whether she was to blame or not.

Germany is unfortunately placed, however. She has little to gain by this war, and much to lose. It is hard to think that she would have brought on such a conflict deliberately. It is true that the German people had very little to say about it. One poor German soldier who was taken prisoner asked his captors to tell him what the war was about; "It seems to me to be an officer's and not a people's war," said he. And that is no doubt true in a large sense. These soldiers of the different nations who are now striving to kill one another have no grievance; they are neighbors and friends, not enemies, but they have been drawn into the conflict by their country's call and they will fight and die like heroes even though they may not know what they are fighting over.

This is the awful injustice of it. If the people who so loudly call for the fighting and suffer all the consequences, it would be all right, but the trouble is that they usually manage, like all mischief makers, to get out from under and to let the damage fall on others.

This war is a crime against civilization, no matter who or what caused it. The Germans have made splendid contributions to modern science, industry, etc., United Germany has prospered and progressed as no other nation except the United States ever has. If she could have kept right on she might have gained ascendancy by sheer economic force. Her great rival France has a stagnant population, while her own population is rapidly increasing. Her trade in recent years has increased

in leaps and bounds. But now all this is to be kicked over. Even if she emerges victorious—and the chances are strongly against this—it will take her half a century to pay up for this war. Her interests were on the side of peace, not of war.

On the other hand we must remember that, looking from the German point of view, the position of Germany was exceedingly precarious. She was practically surrounded by hostile, or at least jealous neighbors. Her rulers honestly believed that her only safety consisted in standing armed and ready for any emergency; her policy was to "get the drop" on her enemies at the first suspicious move on their part. If there was to be a war it was to be "made in Germany," they said; that is, Germany's stronghold was to take the offensive, and not be caught on the defensive. This is why Germany has moved so swiftly; procrastination or parley would have been fatal to her interests, and she simply was forced to take a short cut and leave the damages to be squared up later. We shall have to wait the final result of the war to determine whether she has acted wisely.

Anyway it is too late now to waste much discussion on "What might have been." The war is on and it will remake the map of Europe and bring about a totally new alignment of the nations. It will be terrible costly in both blood and money, but let us hope that the just for blood and power will be fully satisfied, so that when peace is finally arranged it will be on a thoroughly new basis, in which militarism and medievalism and despotism will have no part.

We Americans are fortunate in being outside the actual arena of conflict, but the world has come to be so interdependent that we will have to pay our share of the cost of the disaster almost the same as if we were directly involved in it. On the other hand the war is bound to benefit this country in many ways. It does not seem very magnanimous for us to profit by the misfortunes of European countries, but if they choose to fight and throw away their opportunities, this is all the more reason for us to make progress and thus demonstrate that the ways of peace are better than the ways of war.

The ordinary reader in undertaking to follow the progress of a great contemporary war is apt to become hopelessly entangled in the maze of details. Even in the same newspaper he will find direct contrarieties of statement, and what is published one day is liable to be modified or entirely contradicted the next. The only way to get a realizing view of any great subject like this is to stand a little aloof from it and look at it calmly, as a whole.

As Americans, we are so far on-lookers of this titanic struggle and it behooves us to learn all we can from it, in order that we may avoid similar disasters. "There never was a good war or a bad peace," said Franklin, and we shall now have a chance to convince ourselves as a nation that war is bad business whether for victors or for vanquished. If we and the world learn this truth and act upon it, then this war will be worth all it costs in blood and money.—The Pathfinder.

A LAME BACK—KIDNEY TROUBLE CAUSES IT

And it will give you even worse if not checked. Mrs. H. T. Strayge, Gainesville, Ga., was fairly down on her back with kidney trouble and inflamed bladder. She says: "I took Foley Kidney Pills and now my back is stronger than in years and both kidney and bladder troubles are entirely gone." Coop Drug Co.—Adv.

Tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, indicates the need of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It eases the lungs, quiets the cough and restores health in the bronchial tubes. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Riter Bros. Drug Co.—Adv.

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